

five simply pinnate branchiæ. As early as 1844 Philippi (Enum. Moll. Siciliæ, vol. ii, p. 78) pointed out that this is probably an error, but if it be correct, the animal is neither *D. planata* nor *D. argo*.

It is, of course, possible that *D. testudinaria* may be rediscovered in the Mediterranean and prove to be a *Geitodoris*, in which case its identity with the British form is highly probable. C. N. E. ELIOT.

NOTE ON *OLIVA TIGRIDELLA*, DUCLOS. (Read 11th November, 1904.)—This species was figured, but not described, by Duclos in his monograph of the genus (Hist. nat. Coquilles, *Oliva*, pl. viii, figs. 13-16). Figs. 13, 15, and 16 have been reproduced by Tryon (Man. Conch., vol. v, pl. xxxiii, figs. 28, 29, 42).

It has been hitherto considered by Reeve, Weinkauff, Tryon, etc., a variety of *Oliva ispidula*, Lamarck, but if a careful comparison be made it will be seen that the two forms are very distinct. *Oliva ispidula* is more cylindrical, in length nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times its breadth, and as a rule much larger than *O. tigridella*, which is more fusiform and quite different in its proportions. It is also to be observed that in *O. ispidula* the markings often take the form of transverse bands, whilst if any lines are observable in *O. tigridella* they are invariably longitudinal. Many specimens of *O. ispidula* have a single band round the upper part of the body-whorl.

*O. tigridella* more nearly resembles *O. Duclosi*, Reeve (*jaspidea*, Duclos), than any other species, both in size and form, whereas *O. ispidula* is most like *O. litterata*, Lam., in form, although different in size.

It may thus be characterised:—Shell fusiform-cylindrical; length usually slightly less than 1 inch, width rather less than half the length, being greatest near the shoulder, and gradually narrowing towards the base; spire about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the entire length; columellar plicæ rather fine and numerous in young specimens; colour and markings very variable; ground-colour generally yellow or yellowish-brown or red; markings, when forming lines, taking a longitudinal direction, but generally irregularly spotted or blotched. Aperture dusky. F. G. BRIDGMAN.

NOTE ON *OLIVA ORYZA*, LAMARCK. (Read 13th January, 1905.)—This very common species has not, I think, been satisfactorily determined by Duclos, Reeve, or Marrat in their monographs. The commonest form, which is probably that originally described by Lamarck, is uniformly white. It is so abundant that it is used by the natives of the West Indies in the manufacture of shell-baskets, etc. This plain white variety has been figured neither in Duclos' nor Reeve's monograph, but a figure of it is given by Marrat (Thesaurus Conch., pl. xxii, fig. 391). This figure, however, hardly illustrates what I regard as the typical form, which is more correctly represented by fig. 387 on the same plate. An orange-tipped specimen is figured in Reeve's monograph (pl. xxvii, fig. 81b), with the remark that "the colouring of the apex seems to be a characteristic feature in this species." Duclos (pl. i, fig. 10) figures a somewhat similar shell, but this is more pink than orange at the apex. I believe these are all varieties of the same species. F. G. BRIDGMAN.

NOTE ON SOME HOLOCENE NON-MARINE MOLLUSCA FROM WALTON HEATH, SURREY. (Read 13th January, 1905.)—At Walton Heath, which lies just to the north of Reigate, there is a chalk quarry showing several 'pipes' in section. Pipes in the Chalk are generally barren, but three of these contained some non-marine mollusca, which are referable to the following species:—